## THE ASSASSIN'S CAREER.

CULMINATION OF A WRETCHED LIFE. BORN IN ILLINO'S OF FRENCH PARENTAGE-AT ONE TIME A MEMBER OF THE OXFIDA COMMUNITY-FOR SOME YEARS AN UNSUCCESSFUL LAWYER AT CRICAGO-UNSETTLED IN MIND ON RELIGIOUS MATTERS-A LECTURER-A GENERAL NUISANCE.

There are many statements now current respecting Charles "Jules" duiteau, who yesterday came into notoriety by his attempt upon the life of the President. He has for some years been a person of disordered mind and restless habits. Nominally he was a lawyer, although it does not appear that he ever had any practice except among persons of the lowest social and moral rank. His reputation was had wherever he went. He was at times a religious enthusiast, and last summer turned his attention to politics, apparently in the hope of gaining some preferment. Dispatches herewith given indicate the points of his char-

HIS REPUTATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 2.-Charles Guiteau is Canadian Frenchman by birth, and is from Chicago. He came here in the month of February with recommendations from various persons in Illinois, to secure the United States Consulthip at Marseillea, France. He went in March to the well-known boarding-house of Mrs. Leckwood, at No. 810 Twelfth-st., and tried to secure board. Mrs. Lockwood did not like his appearance, and gave him ar out-of-the-way room in the house, in the hope of getting rid of him. He pretended to know General Logan and others then boarding there. He appeared to get along very well with humself, but not with the boarders, who avoided him as much as possible,
"He appeared to have a catlike tread," said cas

of the boarders, "and walked so easily that he wa always up beside persons before they knew it." He was said to be rade at the table, too, so much so that a gentleman and his wife there would not sit beside him at the table. Mrs. Lockwood states that he seted strangely at times, and about the middle of the mouth when she presented his bill he could not pay it. He afterward left the house and sent Mrs. Lockwood a note stating that he was expecting a \$6,000 position, and would soon pay his bill. Mrs. Lockwood showed this note to General Logan, who said the man was crazy. Three weeks ago Guiteau met Mrs. Ricksford, of Mrs. Lockwood's boarding house, on the street, and requested her not to say anything about the bill he owed, as it would injure him in his efforts to fact that Mrs. Lockwood had eated him

kindly while he was at her house.

Mrs. Lockwood said that Guiteau was a great bother to General Legan, so persistent was he in his attempts to secure that Scantor's effects in his behalf. Since leaving Mrs. Lockwood's house he has half. Since leaving Mrs. Lockwood's house he has been at various places, but never for a great length of time, for the reason that he appeared to have no funds. He told one of the bounders at Mrs. Lockwood's that he expected to be appointed Minister to France, but did not desire it to be known. Up to the day before yesterday, when he registered at the Riggs House, Guiteau had been staying for the last six weeks, with no baggage except a paper box, at No. 920 Fourteenth-st.

GUITEAU'S LIFE IN CHICAGO. A PRACTISING LAWYER AND MARKIED MAN-SHIFT-

LESS IN CHARACTER AND A NUISANCE-UPON THE LECTURE PLATFORM-CONFLICTING STATE-MENTS.

CHICAGO, July 2.-Charles Guiteau has been known in Chicago for the past twelve years, and for much of the time has been considered more than halfinsane. He may have had French blood in his veins, but was to all appearances an American. He wore his hair brushed up in front, which gave him a startled look. When he first arrived in Chicago he began practising law. He married a sister of George Scovill, a well-known lawyer here, and lived about Union-place. Being of a shiftless character, he became a nuisance, and was finally forbidden his house by Mr. Scovill.

After living in a precarious fashion here for same time, he went to New-York, only to return in 1876. He then professed to have been converted, and began lecturing under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was next known in connection with a scheme to buy out The Inter-Ocean and run it after the pattern of The New-York Herald. As Guiteau had no capital and no backing, his scheme collapsed and he returned to his former pracscheme collapsed and he returned to his former practice of "dead-beating." His reputation has never been of the best, and his name was confected with several scandals, until he sank so low that no notice was taken of him whatever.

About six months ago he disappeared from his usual haunts and has not been seen in Chicago.

DESCRIBED AS A "SHYSTER" Guiteau is described by a lawser here as having been, while here, what is known as a "shyster," whatever practice he had being in the lower criminal courts. He was regarded as of weak mind, and at one time was a fanatic on temperance, and delivered a lecture at the First Methodist. Church on the subject. Failing to pay The Tribune for its advertisement of the icetare, that paper wrote him up as a fraud, and was sued by him for libel, the suit a rand, and was shed by him for libel, the suit never coming to an issue. He wrote a pampidet on the "Second Coming of Christ," which was pub-lished by Jansen & McClurg as a currosity. Very little is definitely known of the man, and that little is unfavorable in every way.

AN ENTHUSIAST, LECTURER AND FEAUD. Another account of the assassin is to the following effect: There are many recellections of Charles A. Guiteau (which is his correct name), who lived here several years and acquired an anenviable reputation. He was at one time on the point of matreputation. He was at the south fields on the South Side, but his character because known just in the to prevent such a calamity to the last and her factors. Guiteau left town immediately after this fer

A SHABBY-GENTEEL SWINDLER.

Another account of Guiteau says: From shystering in the Police Courts he drifted into various pursuits, and might have been seen occasionally, welldressed, and with a brisk, go-ahead air of business dressed, and with a brisk, go-ahead air of business about him that was calculated to inspire confidence; while at other times he would be found in a deplorable state of shabby gentility, hannting beer saloons and holding forth on the philosophy of things in general. He exhibited in those days no symptoms of insanity; but he was at all times a somewhat excentric, nervous, excitable individual, one whose most eccentric act would hardly chief surprise in anyone who had ever met him. At one period in his career he became quite an accomplished "dead beat" and successed in imposing upon several respectable families who occasionally took in boarders. These he usually managed to swindle out of their pay; and when aimse bearms. speciable families who occasionally took in boarders. These he usually managed to swindle out of their pay; and when Laings became too hot for him, in the city, he would go off and be lost to sight for a long time, reappearing in some new character.

HIS REPUTATION AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUREE, July 2.—Guiteau was a former redeut of this city, where he nominally practised law. His name is inscribed upon his old sign at No. 395 His name is inscribed upon his old sign at No. 395
Broadway. The sign claims for Guiteau ten years'
practice in New-York and Chicago. Interviews
with men who know Guiteau well establish the
fact that he was generally considered by the tew
who formed his acquaintance as either a victous
person or one who was insone. He was very erratic
in his business talks and general relations. Among
other things he wrote a book upon "Morals."

Mr. Harold Saramers, a la vyer of this city, said
in an interview with a Republican reporter this

in an interview with a Kepublican reporter this

morning:

I was quite well acquainted with Guiteau. His name is Charles Guiteau. During the winter of 1878-79 has had a desk in my office in this city, and attempted to practice law here. He had little business and scened very poor. Though it was winter he went shout with only a thin summer coat on. He was no in the second of the second coats.

reported, but I think of French descent. Sometimes he would sit the whole day in the office and read the Bible. When I entered the office I sometimes found him on his knees in prayer. He also published some pamphiets on religious subjects which were kept for sale at bookstores. He was a good deal at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and rook part in the weekly prayer-meetings there. I regarded him as a harmless fellow, but very eccentric. He had some business, as after he left the city persons used to call for him in regard to letters they had intrusted to him. In the Municipal Court it was stated that he was known is the defender of vile women, and never was known to have bad a respectable client. He was in every sense of the word a petiliorger. He was known throughout the sity as a vicious, wild character. He finally left the city, having, it is understood, been debarred from acting in the courts. His sequalitances were limited, for he was not a man to make briends.

ONE OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS. Another characteristic of him was his proclivity to follow and persecute with his attentions respec table young ladies to whom he had obtained a casual introduction or on whom he forced his attentions. At one time he found hunself in an ugly tions. At one time he found hunself in an ugly predicament with the attorney of a young lady whom he had thus pestered beyond endurance. The attorney throttled him in his office one day and threatened him with a sound horse-whipping if he did not promise to desist, and Guiteau desisted. He has not been heard of for sometime in this region. It is said that his father is the president of the Secend National Bank of Freeport. The family is of Italian descent, but Guiteau has always claimed to be American born. He was finally compelled to quit the city on account of the accumulation of financial difficulties. In other words, Chicago had become "too but" for him.

GUITEAU AFTER HIS CRIME.

LODGED IN THE DISTRICT JAIL, WHICH HE HAL VISITED BEFORE-WILD LETTERS FROM THE AS-SASSIN, PROBABLY WRITTEN TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION OF HIS INSANITY.

brown stone structure at the eastern extremity of

Which the Hirth murderers were hanged.

Pursuant to his orders from the Attorney-General, the officer in charge 6. the jail declined to give any further information, nor would be state in what cell the prisoner was confined. This officer was an attendant of the old City Jail at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln.

The following letter was taken from the prisoner's pecket at Police Headquarters:

pocket at Police Headquarters:

July 2, 1381.

To the White House:

The President's tracts death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party and save the Republic, Life is a limity dream, and it natives liftle when one goes; a human life is of small value. During the war thousands of brave boys went down without a team, if presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her head at the way than by natural death. He is a bid to go at any time, any way. I had no life will to wart the President was a political necessity, it am a lawyer, a theologian and a politicism. I see a Stelward of the Statewarts. I was with General Crust and the rest of our men in New York during the canyass. I his come papers for the press which I shall leave with Byron Andrews, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to the jail.

WHAT GUITEAU WROTE TO ME, ANDELWS.

My Andrew of the Mills of the pressent to have been removed without and he is a paper of the present arthur was appointed Collector by Ceneral Grant, and to hapertant office several years, and gave unbounded satisfaction to the necessaries of New York by his able and carried administration of his office, and be is appeared to have been removed without an able to have been removed without an able to have been removed without an able and carried administration of his office, and he is hapertant of the president of the necessaries of New York by his and carried administration of his office, and he is a politic several years, and gave unbounded satisfaction to the necessaries of New York by his able and carried administration of his office, and he is a politic several years, and part of the president of

Mr. Andrews, the correspondent of The Chicago Inter-Ocean, who was referred to in Guiteau's letter. Mr. Andrews, the correspondent of The Chicago Inter-Ocean, who was referred to in Guireau's letter, said later in the Gay that he knew nething whatever of Guireau or his antecedents. Mr. Andrews being placed under eath by the District-Attorney testified to that effect. The following is the statement made by Mr. Andrews store publication:

If was reperied on the street that a package of papers we fould an in the persons for the property of the control o

iestafied to that effect. The following is the statement made by Mr. Andrees for publication:

If was reperied on the sweet that a package of papers was found in the person of Gullenn addressed in
me. On hearing this rule of Impaired at once to the fary
Wall, and found his rule of Impaired at once to the fary
of the degenerals. If can made a sweet statem at that
I did not know tailteau, never had heard of him until the I did not know thitean, never had hered of him militial day, and hist to ineversible of any after the content of him militial day, and hist to ineversible of any after the content of the addressed to me. He can be set the content of poster that the militial day to the me, which was written on a single such of paster that includes all envelope, which was found in the package. The contents were about also this of any appropriate the means of the package. The contents were about also this of any appropriate the first that the property of the accompany of the property of the accompany of the contents for distribution. I will connect the means and says he is from freeport, it. I never the results and all makes a lower paster the means and all the known there was such a man invited to the day and all the contents and the contents are the contents of the affective of the all the contents of the conte

Its graves of the large and her fine large and the large and her fine for the large and t Cabinet who read these papers said that they appeared to be nothing but the vaporings of a disor- Paris. dered mind. Others who are better acquainted with Guiteau declare that he is more wicked than

The papers referred to above have not yet been given out for publication. Byron Andrews, who is the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Inter-Ocean, says that while it is true a package of papers is in the hands of the police, accompanied by a note addressed to himself (Andrews), he has no personal acquaintance with Guiteau, and never eard of his existence until this morning. From what he has gathered from the police, Andrews be leves that Guitean's home is in Freeport, Illinois,

The following letter was found on the street shortly after Guileau's arrest. The envelope was unsealed and addressed: "Piease deliver at once To General Sherman (or his First Assistant in charge of the War Department),"

of the War Department)."

To General Sherman:

I have asst shot the Prosident. I shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a positical necessity. I am a lawyer, theelogan and political necessity. I am a lawyer, theelogan and political necessity. I am a lawyer, theelogan and political necessity. I am a survey of the Statiwarts, I was with General Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canciass. I am going to the jail; please order on your through and take possession of the jail at once. Yery respectfully,

Charles Guiteau.

On receiving the above General Sperman gave it

There is a theory which has many adherents that touches his moral perceptions."

the attempted assassination was not the work of a lunatic, but the result of a plot much deeper and darker than has been suspected. It is cited in support of this theory that Guiteau arranged beforehand with a hackman to be in readiness to drive him swiftly in the direction of the Congressional Cemetery as soon as he made his appearance on returning from the depot. In the meantime he had left a bundle of papers in the hands of a boy with a view, it is maintained, to creating a belief in his insanity in the event of his capture.

GUITEAU'S HEART FAILED HIM ONCE.

Guiteau said on his way to jail that the President's assassination was premeditated and that he went to Long Branch for the purpose of shooting him there and was deterred by the enfeebled and saddened condition of Mrs. Gardeld, which appealed so strongly to his sense of humanity that he came back without carrying out his intention. Those by whom Guiteau has been examined since the shooting, say that he shows no symptoms of insanity, and it is understood that the letter addressed "To the White House," is the only document in the collection which supports the theory of insanity.

GUITLAU'S POLITICAL FANCIES.

SPEECH WRITTEN BY HIM LAST SUMMER AND PRINTED IN PAMPILLIT FORM-INTERNAL EVI-DENCE OF A WANDERING MIND.

BUT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNEA WASHINGTON, July 2 .- The following speech written by Ginteau and subsequently published by him in pamphlet form bears internal evidence that he was a crack-brained man. His gratuitous distribution of the pamphlet on March 4 was regarded at the time as a singular piece of business and a some what rediculous performance:

GARFIELD AGAINST HANCOCK. A SPEECH BY CHARLES GUITEAU, OF CHICAGO, ILL.-DE

MASHIMOTO, July 2.—The District Jeil, a large brown stone structure at the eastern extremity of the city, was visited by an Associated Press reporter this morning for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Guiteau. The officers refused admittance to the building, stating as the reason therefor that they were acting under instructions receives from Atterney-General MacVergh, the purport of which was that no one should be allowed to see the prisoner. At fars, indees, the others emphaticully desired that the man had been conveyed to the joil, fearing, it appears, that should the fact be under the huilding would be attacked by a nob. Information had reached them that such a movement was contemplated, The prisoner arrived and was placed in a cell about 10.30 o'clock, just one hour after the shooiling occurred. He gave his mane as Charles Guitem, of Chiege, Bi. It suppearance he is a man of about thirty years of are, and is supposed to be of Prevel descent. Has height is about 5 feet lacks. He has a sandy complexion, and is slight, wearing not more than 125 postula, it wears mustache and laft chin whiskers, and its surface of the colles, and wore a drab hat pulled down over his eves, giving blum the appearance of an ugly character.

Some two or three weeks ago, Guiteau went to the fail for the purpose of visiting if, but was red. Visitors D.v.? On the cround that was not worked to be only the prisoner arrives at the jull he was neatily attriced in a smit of blue, and wore a drab hat pulled down over his eves, giving blum the appearance of an ugly character.

Some two or three weeks ago, Guiteau went to the fail for the purpose of visiting if, but was red. Visitors D.v.? On the cround the purpose of the man and the pulled down over his eves giving blum the appearance of the grant pulled down over his eves giving blum the appearance of the pulled down over his eves giving blum the appearance of the pulled blum to enter, and a maintain recognition took place, Guiteau saying: You are the man and had the control of th

waved in triumph from every port and battlement in the Republic, and slavery was in more.

In 1801 there lived at Gale as, in my own natice State of minols, a quiet, modest man; he had graduated at West Point be had seen service in Califorth and Orgon; he had instead powerly and distress in 8t. Louis and Galena. When President Liucain called for 75,000 troops to suppress the members rebellen, Captain Grant determined to offer his services to the Government and went to Springfield and interviewed Government and of the some delay he was given a position and finally was sent into the field as a Colonic. Little by little he erose till the became Government of the mathon larmies. From Galena, through the Wait to the White Home was but a stop. From the White Louis ground the growth of the precises ovations ever given to hooft a man was but another such prospectly we led inverviewed most men, but if do not Grant. The great silent man's head is just as levited in the surface of Galena. The nathrary gentine of Grant is not surpossed by that of Originally a Grant man, I am well satisfied with Gar-field's nomination. "Nothing but an act of Gost," said the great senator from New York, "can provent Grant's condination."

General Garfield was born in poverty and obscurity, and has attained his present position, their providence.

that he would accept the place of Consul-General at

THE ASSASSIN NOT INSANE. COLONEL INGERSOLL'S EXPERIENCE WITH HIM-AN EMBITIERED AND HOPELESS WRETCH, DETER-

MINED TO DEAG SOMEONE DOWN WITH HIM. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, July 2.—Speaking of Guiteau, the President's assassin to a Tribune correspondent this evening, Celonel Robert G. Ingersoll said: "My acquaintance with Guiteau began in this city early last spring. He called at my house one day and requested my indersement of his application for a consulship. I am used to all sorts of requests for influence and pecuniary aid, but this fellow's impudence for the moment startled me. Gniteau informed me that John A. Logan was one of his backers-in fact, a personal friend. 'Very well,' said I, 'satisfy me of Senator Logan's interest in your welfare and I'll see what I can do for you.' But he failed to satisfy me. Several weeks later he called

again.
"Colonel,' said he, 'I hope you bear me'no ill-will for anything I may have said about you.' 'God bless you." I replied, 'I never knew that you had said anything against me,'

"I then learned for the first time," continued Mr. Ingersoll, "that he had followed me through New-England some eighteen months ago, replying to my lectures. I saw him again last week, on which occasion he wanted to borrow some money." "Do you believe him to be insane f"

"I do not," was the quick reply. "Eccentric he certainly is, but not insane from a legal standpoint If at all insane, it is not of that character which

"What then, think you, was the motive for his crime ?"

Colonel Ingersoll sighed; doubtless the query re Colonel Ingersoll sighed; doubtless the query recalled to his mind the recollection of that darkened
room at the White House, where a group of
mourners stood weeping beside the couch on which
the dying President lay. "His motive? Oh, the
man was soured and embittered against the whole
world. His life was a failure. There was nothing in
the past or the present as an angury of hope for the
future. He was ready to die, and he determined,
with the malignity of a fiend, to drag someone down
with him, and he did it. And a whole Nation at this
moment, regardless of creeds or politics, is plunged
into the depths of profoundest griet."

GENERAL GRANT'S RECOLLECTIONS. GUITEAU AN APPLICANT FOR THE AUSTRIAN MISSION-SOLICITING GRANT'S INFLUENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Long Branch, N. J., July 2,-The excitement at the hotels is increasing. The telegraph offices are crowded with men and women anxious to hear of an improvement in the condition of the Presideat. The utmost indignation is expressed by everyone. On all sides are heard the sincerest expressions of sorrow. The death of the President has been reported nearly a dozen times, only to be contradicted by fresh reports from Washington. General Grant takes much interest in the matter, and telegrams are taken to his house every few moments. He stated to The Tribung correspondent that it had only just occurred to his mind this evening who Guiteau was.
"I met him." he said. "in the Fifth Avenu

Hotel at the close of hie last Presidential campaign, He wanted me to sign a paper recommending him as a proper person to appoint as Minister to Austria. I knew nothing about him, but Colonel Frederick Grant, my son, told me that Guiteau cas a lawyer in Chicago, and was supposed to be alf crazy. I subsequently heard that he had delivered some speeches in favor of the election of Presidents Hayes and Garfield. He was no doubt crazy when he shot the President, and I attach no stances. It was the act of a cowardly assassin who had been disappointed in his search for office. Guiteau evidently believed that he was a man of great importance to the Republican party, and the defeat of his aims must have unbalanced his mind, the told me that he was engaged to a young woman worth one million dollars, and that he should obtain the appointment he was looking for if I would nom Henry Ward Beecher and others in meeting it for him. I refused to sign his paper. I told my servant not to allow him to enter my parfors. He

General Grant received the following dispatch: The President's condition is very serious and excites our gravest appreciacisions. There is internal homes thate. The surgeons are evidently very nations and guarded in their expressions. He is perfectly clear in adult and desires into to thank you for your telegram, which I gave him in substance.

Roman T. Lincoln, Secretary of War, The offices are now crowded with people, and the issassin is denounced in bitter terms.

UITEAU'S ABRIVAL IN NEW-YORK-HIS SERVICES IN THE CANVASS DECLINED BY THE REPUBLI-CAN COMMITTEES-OTHER POINTS IN HIS HIS-

able number of persons in this cap. In 1874 became to this city, it is said, and practised law for a time. He possessed little ability of the receivil or criminal practice. He was recarded as a "snarper," taking advantage even of his professional brethren and misappropriating moneys collected for clients. He went to Chicago in 1875.

quented the various Regulation headquarters in this city during the last campaign. He came to this city at that time from Chicago, and registered at the Coleman House. He claimed to be employed in the State Committee rooms and secured credit in a number of places on the strength of scarred credit in a number of places on the strength of that claim. He vainly endeavored to get Chairman Jewell, of the National Committee, Chairman Arthur, of the State Committee, or President Manierre, of the Re-publican Central Campaign Clab, to send him out as a campaign speaker. He wrote two or three speeches as specimens of what he could do. They were wild and dis-jointed, and showed the man to be incapable of making a speech, so he was not employed. He was a frequent visitor at the various head-quarters, and although somewhat wild in his appearance, no one regarded him as anything but a man who hoped to get office. "If he is insane," said a gentleman last night who knows him well, "there is a good deal of method in his madness;

In the course of the campaign Mr. Gildersleeve, a printer of this city, who was doing much work for the by Guitau with letters of introduction and recommendation from some persons at the National line 28, rain from 9.15 p. m. to 12 p. m. line 28, rain from 9.15 p. m. to 9.15 p. m. titee rooms. He had a speech in managering committee would meet the expense. Mr. Glidersleeve not finding in the letters definite authorization for the publication hesitated and examined the speech. He and his friends, but Guileau eard that it was his aim by that means to draw the friends of Grant to the support

Single of the property of his appointment and Censed. This was too bran parent of fraud to be processful, and the multiform whom the loan was solicited was convenient?

"Short" a that time.

Halfage afterward soft accept lietters and tostal control of the too man as "no confidence." for decing to return the multiple of the Young Men's Christian Association, fold a Tribut No reporter had evening that he had been for a fact that the control of the Young Men's Christian Association, fold a Tribut No reporter had evening that he had brown Guilean for nearly civil years. He was been for each in the read of "register is his signature with a stablers," Guilean, Cas. 4, No. 31 East Twenty seconds. 51, Others 29, 1879. The day after the dissister to the stamer Narragament last summer he visited the merery and fold Mr. Pool that he had been out to steamer that was struck, but that he was not affault for he was a christian, and how that if the steamer had sunk he was prepared to the.

A faw weeks before the last November election Guttean stated that he was going to work for fartield with all his soul. He did not go to the Association building until after the election, when he had a new suit of clothes and secured to have plenty of money. He taen said he was going to Chicaso to study law; are the last not been there since.

When asked as to Guitean's samity, Mr. Pool stated that he did not think the man had a well-maineed mind; he always was just going to do something wonderful, but never secured to do it. He was very quiet, but never secured to do it. He was very quiet, but never secured to have any purpose in the. Previous to his coming to New York he had belonged to a Free Love community, but had left that seet, and did not belong to any charen. Inquiry at Guileau's former hoarding-house in Pwenty-second-st. revealed nothing, as the present family has lived there only a short time, and knew knohing of the persons who had previously occupied the house.

When Guiteau came to his city several years ago from Chicago, the ch

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 2.—Guiteau was in Saratoga early in the Presidential campaign and advertised as follows in The Saratogian: "Garneld against Hancock, Charles Guiteau, of Illinois, the orator from the West, will speak at the Town Hall, Saratoga, Saturday, July 10, at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Let the people turn out and hear an able, eloquent and patriotic address."
This meeting never came off, Guiteau was

present without an audience. He therefore skipped" his board bill and the town without paying for the hall or for the advertising, The books of The Saratogica opened this account at the time: "Charles Guiteau, July 1, 1880, to II a. m. Alternoon rervice omitted." The books of The Saratogian opened this account

advertising lecture Garfield-Hancock daily, \$3." Across the face of this the bookkeeper had long ago written " fraud."

yritten "fraud."

Judge Anthony, of Chicago, is here, and states that Guiteau is " a rattle-headed" fellow, who was a laughing stock in Chicago. His explanation of the action is that Guitean became crazy on the subject of office, and not getting one was soured, listened to the loud talk of the Stalwarts during the present controversy, and acted out his own inclinations.

A MEMBER OF THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY. Washington, July 2.-Charles "Jules" Guiteau is a native of Illinois, about farty years of age. He is a son of L. W. Guiteau, who, for many years, up to the time of his death, which occurred about two years since, lived at Freeport, Iil.

About twenty-five years ago the father, accompanied by his son, Charles Jules, then about sixteen years old, left Freeport and joined the Onieda Community in New-York State. The father remained with the community a short time and then returned to Freeport. The son remained in the community several years, and next turned up in Chieago as a lawyer. When a boy, and up to the time of his arrival in Chieago, he was known as Charles Jules Gnitean, but changed his name, dropping the "Jules," soon after reacting that city. He visited Washington about two years ago and lectured in Lincoln Hall on Second Adventism, in which, at that time, he professed to be a firm believer. Gentlemen in this city who met him then pronounce him a lunatic on the subject of religion. About twenty-five years ago the father, accompanie

GUITEAU KNOWN AT POUGHKEEPSIE. POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., July 2.—The assassin of th President, Charles Guiteau, was in this city in July last, and advertised a lecture on the political situation, on the evening of July 2, one year ago to-day. An admission fee was to be charged, and as peeple would not pay to go to a political meeting the lecture was not delivered. He afterward wanted to be engaged as a speaker by the Republican Committee, but the leading Republicans here thought his mind was unsound and would have nothing to do with him. He afterwards was announced to speak at other places in this State.

GUITEAU'S SERVICES REJECTED.

Albany, July 2.—Thurlow Weed Barnes, of The Albany Eccaing Journal, who was chairman of the County Committee, says that Guiteau called upon him last October and asked for a chance to speak on the stump for the Republican National ticket, Mr. Barnes questioned him closely at the time, and not liking his looks, told E. M. Johnson, Secretary of the State Committee, that he believed Guiteau to be a fraud.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.
Washington, July 3, 1 a, in, The barameter is highest in the Middle and South Atlantic States and lowest in the Guif of St. Lawrence. The temperature has risen in the Upper Lake region; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Fair weather prevails east of the tocky Mountains. Northerly winds continue in the South Atlantic States. The winds in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Lower Lake region have shifted to southerly.

Indications for to-day. For New England, warmer fair weather, south to west winds and lower barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer fair weather, southerly winds and lower barometer. Indications for to morrow.

Warneer fair weather is indicated for the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Middle and south Atlantic States for to-day and probably to-morrow.

TM 103 82 83	1234507 Not 12 1234567 NO.	DARL FE 30.5
777777		30
ALC: NO	heyram shows the barometrical vertations in this cit. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the first which in the represents to	29.5)

TRIBUNG OFFICE, July 3-1 a. m.-During the clea and fair weather of yesterday there was very little change in the barometer. The temperature ranged between 62° and 82°, the average (69%°) being 214' lower than on the corresponding day last year and 55° over than on Friday.

Warmer and clear or fair weather may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATIONS. otal amount of water for the week. SIGNAL SERVICE OBSERVATIONS.

Abstract of Meleorological Esport for New York City for 1881. on the the there was a freet

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK .... JULY 2, 1831.

Steamer Germande, Dr., Kennedy, Liverpool, June 23 and Question of the Translation of the Relativistic Liverpool of the Property of of the Property

THE MOVEMENTS OF STRAMERS. FORESTEEN SPICAMERS

FORESTEEN PORTS.

BAYOT, July 2 Salled starner Climbria (Ger), Ludwig
ton stamburg for New York.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Extituous, July 2—Arrived, steamer Win Crane, Howes FREADELPHA, July 2—Arrived, steamers Zeeland, Meyer,

Folk ADDICHA, July 2. Arrived, Steamer's Zeeland, Meyer, from New York, Famin, Grunnley, from New York, Cherred, Steamer Commonwealth, Vankirk, New York, Caractisston, July 2. Arrived, Steamer G W Clyde, from New York, Carlyert, Irom naltimore.

Cleared, steamer Virginia, Philadelphia, Salled, steamer Virginia, Philadelphia, Salled, steamer Virginia, Philadelphia, Savannah, July 2. Arrived, Steamer City of Savannah, Irom New-York.

Sailed, steamers City of Savannah, for New-York, Herman Livingston, Philadelphia, 10011028 Moxing, July 2. Passed Inward, Steamer Lord Jeffrey, a on Marseilles for Baltimore.

U. S. Mints during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881

Gold, \$78,733,864; suver, \$27,649,966.75; Base, \$495,109.95. Total coinage, \$106,788,940.70. A visit to the Manhattan Beach Surf Bath ing Establishment will satisfy patrons that the facilities for 1881 excel those of previous seasons, all statement to the contrary notwithstanding.

BROWN—On July 1, at the residence of his brother, John G. Brown, Churchill Houston, third son of the late Judge George H., and Joanna G. Brown, aged 32 years. Puneral services at somervine, N. J., on Montay, July 4, at 3 o'clock p. in.
BYLAND —At New-York City, June 30, 1881, of malignant diplitheria, Anna Metz, daughter of T. C. F. and Anna Metz, Epitad, aged 6 years and 28 days.
Funeral from residence of parents, 439 East 80th-st., on July 1, 1881.

1, 1881. Cincinnati and Kentucky papers please copy.

74th year of his age.

DAVIES-In New-Haven, Conn., June 28, of malignant diphtheria, Neale, only child of cornelius C. and Grace Welca Davies, aged 7 years and 3 months.

HARD-At Statisgart, Germany, Martha Houston Hard, danginer of C. C. riard, in the 13th year of her age. daugnter of C. C. Hard, in the 13th year of her age.

ROBERTSON—At Tellahassee Mission Creek Nation, Ind.,
Ter., June 26, 1881, the Rev. W. S. Robertson, who for
therry-two years was connected with the above mentioned
mission, and since the war as its asperitationical.

WRIGHT—On Friday, July 1, 1881, of pneumonta, Robert
Wright, in the 5rish year of the age.

Notice of funeral heroarter.

Notice of fineral hereafter, WHITLOCE On Thursday, June 39, Ephraim James Whitlock, in ms felst year, Relatives and inlewes of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fineral from Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, og Sunday, July 3, at 3 o'clock p. m.

## Beligions Notices.

At the Washington Square Methodist Episcopul Church 4th-st. near 6th-ave, preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN J. Hickel, at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "The Old Liberty Beil." Strangers invited. Usages in waiting.

Religious Notices.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. P. BARNAID, Superintendent.—Children's Service of Song on SUNDAY at 3:30 o'clock. Public Invited. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing carnestly desired.

shoes and second-hand clothing carnestly desired.

Gospel Tent, 2d-ave, and 20th-st, conducted by the Rev. S. HARITWELL PRATT; the Rev. H. O. HISCON Preaches at 3:45, the Rev. S. AMUEL ALMAN at 7:45. Wednesday, Mr. PRATT; Thursday, Dr. HERR: Friday, JAMES M. SUTHERLAND loads Temperance meeting.

Grace Church, Broadway, "Summer services on Sundays throughout the summer; Evening Prayer with an anthem at 5 o'clock; Morning service and sermion at 11 o'clock.

Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th-st., the Rev. E. A. REED, D. D., Pastor. Divine services every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock during July and August. The Rev. ANSON J. UPSON, D. D., of Auburn Scminary, will officiate the first three Sabbaths of July. Evening service discontinued during those months.

St. Gregge's Church, Stuyescant, Sanger, Corner, 18th. St. George's Church, Stayvesant Square, corner 16th at.—11 a. m., Morning Prayer and Hely Communion; serioon by the Rev. TREADWELL WALDEN: 7-45 p. m., People's Service, All seats free, Sermon by the Rev. NEWTON PERKINS, Minister in charge.

Special Notices.

A. Headquarters for good, cheap dentistry. 46 years' practice. Prices reduced. The best \$8 and \$10 acts of teeth ever made. Fine gold and platina work lower and better than any other house.

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2 Cortlandt.st., N. Y.

The Managers of the HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, under the Act of May 2, 1881, will receive proposals for the sale of lands on which there are suitable buildings, or such buildings as may be made suitable by such limited alterations as the board may adopt, for the account addition of 259 in-mates and the Superintendent and officers of the institution. Fuch proposals must be in writing and directed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Mrs. EGBERT GUERN-SEY, Is West 236-84, New York, and will be received this the 16th of July moxt. SARAH S. GUERNSEY, Secretary.

Piles presuments and secretary of the second secretary of the second sec Raple Transit Trains to King's Bridge and Van Cortlandt on the New-York City and Northern every 30 minutes during the day from 165th st.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. ed to Books of the last three months saily advertised herelosure on the literary page.

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